

Let the Light Shine!
So far as we can collect the public sentiment of the Whig party, there is no intention to contest the Elections in the apparently adverse States this Fall. In many of the decidedly Whig States, and those wherein U. S. Senators are soon to be chosen, a manly effort will be made—for instance, in Tennessee, Indiana, Maryland, Massachusetts; while Vermont, Louisiana, North Carolina, Kentucky, will probably do well without effort; and some other States promise a fair result—among them Ohio, Illinois, and Mississippi. But in a large number of States—Maine, New York, Pennsylvania, &c. &c.—the result of the Election of 1843 will afford no criterion from which to judge of that of 1844. The Whigs know their strength, and they know it is silently and steadily increasing. They know that the public impatience with and detestation of Tyranny is fomenting daily, and is extending to the allies with which treachery has of late consorted; they know that every month of inaction adds to the number of those who perceive that there must be action, and that of the right kind, if the country is to be restored to that signal prosperity from which it was precipitated by the despotic measures of 1832 and the five following years. Even in distant Missouri and Arkansas, there is a quiet thinking in progress which will yet manifest itself in a decided and auspicious change of public sentiment if suffered to go on undisturbed. Col. R. M. Johnson could readily secure the votes of those States; but an Eastern man who gets them from a Western one must bid high.

There will be palpable indications, even this year, of the reviving energies and hopes of the People. Wherever there shall be offered a clear opportunity to strike a decided blow for the Whig cause and in condemnation of treachery and destruction, there a blow will be struck. But every one conversant with the course of our Politics understands that there are States where a determined and probably victorious effort will be made by the Whigs in '44 which will scarcely exhibit a sign of vitality in '43. To make a desperate struggle, and gain by it, if successful, only one branch of a Legislature—incurring responsibility, yet acquiring no power—is just such an enterprise as the Whig party is least fitted for. We wish all to understand, therefore, that we shall not regard the Elections of '43, let them result as they may, as decisive or strongly indicative of the grand result in '44. In '39, with far more urgent inducements to put forth their strength, the Whigs scarcely made a show of fight in Maine or Pennsylvania, lost Massachusetts, Connecticut, Maryland, Ohio, Indiana, Tennessee, and Mississippi, and were beaten largely on the popular vote in New-Jersey. The next year they carried all these States—generally by overwhelming majorities. Like causes will again produce like results.

But while we presume that the current year will not generally be one of strong excitement and of desperate party struggle, we believe that it is now that the impressions will be silently made which will be manifested in the results of the next year's contest. Now is the time when information, judiciously imparted, universally disseminated, will sink deep into the public mind. Now is the time to call the public attention to the conflicting MEASURES of the rival parties—the contrasted means by which they seek to promote the public good. Now is the time to scout from the Country the shameful falsehood that the Whigs struggle to confer privileges on particular classes and not for measures calculated to promote the good of the whole People. Only let this be repelled as it should be, and it will bluster the tongues of the knaves who utter it and be driven from the thoughts of the dupes they now make by it. In short, now is the time when evidence is weighed and truth asserts its legitimate force. The result will be declared in 1844, but the victory may be secured now.

Impressed with these views, the publishers of THE TRIBUNE are preparing to supply at the lowest possible price to Whigs who will cooperate with them a series of Political Publications treating of all the material questions at issue between the two parties with a frankness and power which must command conviction from the minds of the candid. Among these publications, as we have heretofore announced, are
1. THE LIFE AND SPEECHES OF HENRY CLAY. By an arrangement with Mr. Swain, who has got up by far the most complete edition of Mr. Clay's Speeches ever published, with an Original Biography of great merit and vividness, we shall publish from his Stereotype Plates an edition of the entire work for One Dollar. It is comprised in two large duodecimo volumes of over 1,100 pages, is got up in a beautiful open style so as to be read with ease and pleasure, and is embellished with a PORTRAIT OF MR. CLAY, engraved on Steel by Prud'homme from Linné's celebrated Painting, a View of Mr. C.'s BIRTHPLACE, also engraved on steel, and an engraved FAC SIMILE of a LETTER from MR. CLAY—the whole printed on good paper for \$1 per copy, or \$80 per hundred. It is believed that no work could be compiled setting forth more clearly, persuasively and fully the measures contended for by the Whigs than does this edition of THE LIFE and Speeches of Mr. Clay. Being the candidate of the Whig party for President, the People will read with attention his views on the great questions of public policy which so deeply concern them; and, having read them, the arrows of detraction and misrepresentation will fall harmless at his feet. The Tariff, the Bank Question, the Land Distribution—every important topic of National concern—are here discussed thoroughly and most winningly. Where is the township, the neighborhood, in which some ardent, generous friend of the Whig cause will not arm its advocates with copies of the Life and Speeches of the great Statesman of our time, and thus enable them to answer triumphantly all that may be uttered against him or the Cause? The work will be ready by the 20th of June, and we are perfecting arrangements to forward it to order in any part of the Country as early as may be. Our friends will judge whether we can sell such a work at such a price for any thing short of the cash in hand.

2. THE AMERICAN LABORER. We have here collected in a volume of 384 closely printed pages (double columns) the largest mass of matter ever so collected illustrating and triumphantly sustaining the policy of PROTECTION TO HOME INDUSTRY. The Reports of WALTER FORWARD, HARMAR DENNY, HENRY SHAW, JOSEPH BLUNT, &c. &c., with the Speeches of CHARLES HUDSON, A. H. H. STUART, WILLIAM SLADE, GEORGE EVANS, JAMES TALLMADGE, and many others; the Messages of Presidents WASHINGTON, JEFFERSON, MADISON, MONROE, ADAMS and JACKSON, and Governors GEORGE and DE WITT CLINTON, D. D. TOMPKINS, WM. L. MARCY, WM. H. SEWARD, and others, renders this the most complete repository of facts and arguments in support of the Protective Policy ever published. It is evident to the observing that the question of PROTECTION or NO PROTECTION is to stand forth prominently in the approaching contest. We cannot evade it if we would—if we do not choose to make it, our adversaries will make it for us. A resolute attempt will be made to destroy the vitality and virtue of the New Tariff in the Congress which assembles this year. LET US BE READY for the issue thus tendered, and see that the People are ready. THE LABORER will be sold for \$1 per copy, (complete in one volume) or at \$9 per dozen.

3. ATKINSON'S POLITICAL ECONOMY. This work, the most conclusive and masterly defence of the Protective Policy ever published, we have now in press, and will issue on the 1st of June as No. V. of our series of "Useful Works," at the low price of twenty-five cents. [The English copy cost some \$3, and cannot be had at that.] The Free Trade champions are made by Mr. Atkinson to confound and confute each other—nay, each of them himself—by simple quotations at full length from their own works; and the true laws of Political Economy are clearly deduced and applied. An Introduction to the American Edition by H. GREELEY will apply the principles adduced by Mr. ATKINSON to the condition of our own country, and show how the Protection of our Industry is essential to our National Independence and Prosperity. Five copies will be sent for \$1; 100 for \$17.

4. A Series of POLITICAL TRACTS by 'JUNES,' author of 'The Crisis of the Country,' and other pungent and effective pamphlets in the contest of 1840, will be published from time to time at this office. No. 1, entitled 'THE TEST, or Parties tried by their Acts,' being a review of the Proceedings of the last Congress and a triumphant vindication of the conduct of the unwearied, unpurchasable Whigs, is now ready. Send us no cogent array of fact and reasoning being compressed into sixteen pages. Price 4 cents singly, \$3 per hundred, \$20 per thousand.

5. THE LIFE OF HENRY CLAY, by E. W. CARR, published in a large Extra New World, so as to be sent through the Mail. Price 6 cents a single copy, \$3 per hundred.

Orders enclosing cash for any of the above works are respectfully invited. Our Whig friends are solicited to form Clubs and aid us in spreading truth before the People. The earlier the proper efforts are made, the more certain they will be to prove effective.

GREELEY & McELRATH,
Tribune Office, 160 Nassau-street,
New-York, May 17, 1843.
Editors of Whig papers who will publish this article will be entitled to a set of all the works announced therein, to be forwarded to their order.

The Plebeian is very foolish in its manifestation of bad temper and bad manners in reference to the Sheriff's detentions. We stated, upon information, that gaming was among the causes of the Sheriff's difficulties. The Plebeian says it is false and that we knew it was false when we wrote it. For shame, neighbor! You do not mean this. We know nothing positively of the Sheriff or his habits; but we know he has been arrested for not paying over moneys which he had collected as a public officer, and holding an office which has yielded him an income of some \$10,000 or over a year for over two years past, we do not see how he could have got into the trouble which now surrounds him in any fair course of business. True, he might have been involved by endorsing for or lending to friends; but then he had no right to apply money officially in his hands to any such purpose. When we were told that he is addicted to gaming, the explanation appeared to us a very natural and probable one; and the temper in which it is contradicted in The Plebeian is not calculated to remove our original impression.

The Plebeian says that in a few days a statement will be made which will place an entirely different face on the matter. Why not now? That paper says that the City is full of exaggerated rumors on the subject—now is the time to quiet them. It says that the Sheriff has only been sued for \$3,000; but who can imagine that he would have gone to jail if his liabilities to suitors had not been very far greater than this? Let us have light on the subject; abuse will not mend the matter.

It is proper that we should state that Mr. John Pettigrew is not one of Sheriff Hart's suitors. They are Messrs. H. Jackson and Cornelius Bergen, who are understood to be abundantly responsible.

Col. CHARLES A. CLINTON, son of Gov. De Witt Clinton, was on Monday removed from the office of Clerk of the Superior Court of this City, and Jesse Oakley, (brother of one of the Judges,) appointed by them in his stead.

Col. Clinton had held the office for some time, and, as a pretence is raised that he has not faithfully discharged the duties of his station, we may state that we are informed that he paid over to his successor, half an hour after the change, all moneys in his hands belonging to the Court, and made all the requisite transfers of books and papers with equal promptitude.—This charge is not likely to be a popular one.

Hon. WILLIAM L. GOGGIN, who was galled out of a reelection to Congress in the Albemarle District, Va., by keeping the Polls open three days in the Loco-Foco Counties while they closed on the first in the Whig Counties, has given Mr. Gilmer the legal notice that he contests the return. That Goggin is the rightful Member, every fair mind must agree; but that he will obtain the seat from such a House as the next will be, we have faint hopes. We honor his spirit, however, in nobly resisting so gross an injustice as that which has robbed him of the return.

When is our Park Fountain to resume? The sovereign people are becoming impatient.

From Buenos Ayres.
Correspondence of The New York Tribune.
Extract of a letter dated Buenos Ayres, March 7, 1843.
There is not much news from Montevideo. The term of the Presidency of Don Frutos Rivera expired on the 1st of the month, and they have elected him again during the war. All the friends of Oribe are ordered out of Montevideo, women and children, and only 24 hours given them to leave. They are now besieged by Oribe's army, and have no provisions except salt beef and bread, as the cattle are prevented from coming into the town. Flour is getting very high there. If a person only had a cargo of flour to arrive now, it would be a little fortune for him. About three months since it only netted about \$4½ to \$5, now \$10 to \$12. A shell was thrown into the town from Oribe's army a few days since, which killed a horse; farther than that no hostilities have taken place. Don Frutos is behind Oribe in the country, and it is supposed will harass him and keep up a guerilla warfare, and cut off the supplies for the army.

They say that they are more confident than ever of holding out in Montevideo, and suppose in the course of a few months that Oribe's army will become quite reduced, especially his cavalry, from the want of food. I have heard it said that he has written to Rosas telling him he would not be able to take the town with his present force.—They are sending him large guns, balls and shells from here in abundance.

Later from Yucatan.
By the arrival of the bark Ann Louisa, Capt. Wilson, we have advices from Vera Cruz to the 25th of April.
We are informed by a passenger that the steamer Regenerator fired a royal salute as she came into the harbor of Vera Cruz, having heard that the Mexicans had taken the city of Campeachy; but it was not generally known until the steamer City of Dublin arrived, a day after, on the 25th, which confirmed the news, stating that the city was bombarded by the Mexican steamer Gaudaloupe, and was captured with very little resistance, only two men being killed on board the steamer.

The schooner Vigilant, of Philadelphia, was captured off Campeachy by the Mexicans, and taken as a prize into Campeachy. She was supposed to have smuggled goods concealed among her cargo, which was wholly of corn. Business was dull at Vera Cruz, and it was very healthy for the season.

It is reported that James S. Green of Princeton, N. J., has been selected by John Tyler for Attorney General of the United States! This looks like carrying the joke out of the window. Green is a middling country lawyer, hardly known to a hundred people out of New-Jersey, and not extensively within it. James S. Green to fill the place of JOHN J. CRITTENDEN and HUGH S. LEGARE! DANIEL WEBSTER leaves the Cabinet and James S. Green goes in! Tyler stock must be looking up!

Maj. William Stevens, who was appointed by John Tyler Postmaster at Newark, N. J., was waited upon a few days since by J. K. Mead, Esq., who has long been an active Loco-Foco in that city, and informed that he had received a commission to take the office! Not the shadow of a charge was preferred against Maj. Stevens. Not a whisper was breathed of misconduct in his office, not a solitary apology nor a reason given for this act of wanton Tyranny.

The Hutchinsons.—We see that these fine vocalists give another Concert at the Society Library room this evening. We are sure they must become favorites with New-York audiences. Their style of singing is admirable, and cannot fail to please all who have ears or hearts for their simple and beautiful melodies. There are five in the present troupe—four brothers and a sister; the whole 'tribe,' we understand, comprises eleven sons and two daughters, all of whom are good singers. The old patriarch Jacob could not boast a larger family; and had his sons been blessed with as sweet voices as this "tribe of Jesse from the old Granite State," (as they style themselves,) we should cease to wonder at the constant conquests they are said to have made. We trust they will be favored with a good audience to-night.

We passed through Wall-street yesterday, and for a moment almost mistook the front of the Exchange for a beautiful and gay parterre instead of the stony, sun-beaten pavement it is—so finely and lavishly was it adorned with Thorburn's Plants and Flowers, exposed for sale. We understand they commanded good prices, and well they might—for they were most choice and in good condition. The bright, warm sun of yesterday awoke every thing beautiful to new life, and Broadway, as well as Wall-street, was in full and unwonted bloom.

BLACKWOOD, for May, has just been published by Joseph Mason. It contains a leading article on Dumas's word on Italy, the continuance of Ammalet Bek, Reynold's Discourses, Poems of Schiller, and the last chapter of that thrilling tale Caleb Stukely. The political article is on the British Commercial Policy with reference to Spain.

The examination of R. P. Dowden, at Washington, charged with having stolen several Treasury Notes, has been continued, and serves, according to the Globe, to fasten suspicion very clearly upon him. Nothing has appeared to implicate any other person.

The Niagara Courier says that the skeleton of a man, apparently young, was recently found near the Whirlpool, not far from the margin of the great Cataract. Near it was the barrel of a fowling piece. It is supposed to have lain there six or seven years.

By the late fire at Columbia, S. C., which we have already mentioned, goods to the amount of \$12,000 are supposed to have been destroyed, of which some \$3,500 was insured. The buildings were mainly so.

"The American Citizen," a spirited and able Whig daily at Albany, comes to us clothed in new and beautiful type. We are glad to see so substantial evidence of its prosperity.

We regret to learn that the Hon. Garret D. Wall was attacked with the palsy on Sunday evening, at his residence at Burlington, N. J.

The Whig papers claim all the decency." (Boston Post.)

Will the Post oblige us by stating when and where "the Whig papers" made this "claim?"

The Small Pox is so dreadfully prevalent in Henry County, Ala. that the Circuit Court has adjourned to a distant day.

On Saturday evening last a negro in Philadelphia, in attempting to ascend to the main top-gallant-mast of the barque Louisa, for a wager, fell and broke his neck.

"THE SNAK NULLIFIER" is the title of a pamphlet, descriptive of an invention, patented by Lovell G. Mickles, and intended to prevent steam vessels from sinking, and to secure their cargoes from injury by striking against snags or other objects under water. The manner in which Mr. Mickles describes his invention is calculated to give a favorable impression of its soundness, for he precedes it by a full explanation, illustrated by figures, of the philosophical principles involved in its application. If a vessel, airtight, and closed at the top and sides, be immersed in water, the liquid will rise in it to a height proportioned to the depth. But if the vessel in the vessel be previously compressed to a degree corresponding to the pressure of a column of water of this depth, no water can enter the vessel. To apply this to a boat, the hold is made airtight, and an air-pump, connected with the engine, condenses the air to the required degree. If now a snag break a hole in the bottom of the boat, no water can enter, and consequently the vessel will not sink, nor will even the goods be wet. But the case is more difficult when we have to provide against a hole in the side. To remedy this, the hold is previously lined with an elastic coating, (of India Rubber sheets and rope network,) which will yield to the snag, when it breaks in, but will spring back to cover the opening when the intruder is removed, and will keep out the water, provided it be strong enough to resist a force equal to the difference of the outward and inward pressures. These are the essentials of the invention. There is an ingenious contrivance making it self-regulating, by any deficiency of condensed air in the hold acting on a piston and throwing the air-pump into gear with the engine and disengaging it when it has replaced what has escaped.

The defects of the invention are mechanical, not philosophical, and arise from the difficulty, if not impossibility, of obtaining the necessary perfection of workmanship. We fear that the hold could not be made airtight without too great labor and expense, if at all; nor could be preserved so amid the movements of the timbers, and the derangements necessary in removing and replacing freight; and if the lining be relied upon for this, we do not see how its joinings are to be perfected after their so frequent and repeated disturbances. Nor if the elastic coating be torn, as must sometimes happen, could we be confident that the air would not escape more rapidly than it could be replaced by the air-pump. But these are points which only experiment can decide, and the importance of the subject will warrant this. The up and down freight on the Mississippi amounts to more than \$200,000,000 annually, and the loss of property, (to say nothing of lives,) to over \$1,000,000, making insurance difficult at over 3 per cent. The subject is, then, well worthy the attention of all interested in the navigation of the Mississippi and its tributaries, and the Patentee desires to have letters in relation to it addressed to him at New-York.

Delightful, glorious May! We are being richly recompensed for our long, hard winter.

MEXICO.—We are indebted to Mr. George B. Crittenden, son of Hon. J. J. Crittenden, one of the Texian prisoners in Mexico, who arrived in this city yesterday, by way of Havana, in the steamship Alabama, for the following verbal intelligence:—
Mr. Southall, bearer of despatches to Mexico, arrived at Vera Cruz when Mr. Crittenden left. The Falmouth was in port awaiting the first payment of the Mexican indemnity. The prevailing opinion in Mexico was that the payment would be effected. It is confidently asserted that Gen. Waddy Thompson was determined to demand his passports and leave the country in the event of the non-payment of the first installment. It was also currently asserted that Santa Anna would be invested with the dictatorship of Mexico by the Junta.

Sixty-two Texian prisoners were in Mexico, among whom were Col. Fisher, Geo. Green, Geo. Van Ness, and Thos. Hatch, who were compelled to work in the streets, and exposed to every kind of tyrannical treatment. Very little hope of their release from captivity was entertained by their friends.

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The accusation against President Houston, of sending a letter to Mexico, declaring the expedition of Colonels Green and Fisher unauthorized, and not entitled to the benefits of the Mier capitulation, was fully borne out by evidence obtained in Mexico, and generally believed.

[N. O. Bee, 6th.]

SOMETHING NEW.—The Miners' Express of Dubuque says: A Mr. McDowell came to our office yesterday, and told us that there was an immense pigeon-roost in the forks of the Maquoket, in Jackson County, such as had never been seen in this country before; it was three miles long, and half a mile in width. There could be no estimate made of their numbers. Their roosting places are about a mile distant from their nests and feeding places, being three in number, and each one covering a section of land; and in passing to and fro they darken the air with their number, and break down young trees with their weight, and hundreds are killed by getting entangled in the falling limbs and branches. The people kill them with clubs, and their noise is so loud that when a gun is fired among them the report cannot be heard; and a person can stand in one place and shoot all day, the birds returning as soon as you can load. They are building their nests, and the people are alarmed lest they may destroy their crops.

FROM NAVOO.—General Joseph Smith, the prophet, Mayor of the city of Nauvoo, has published a proclamation in the Nauvoo Wasp, addressed to the citizens of the holy city, stating that there exists up and down the Mississippi, and round about the city of Nauvoo, a band of desperadoes, bound by oaths of secrecy, under severe penalties, and that he understands some of the members, who have, through falsehood and deceit, been drawn into their snares, and, through fear of the execution of said penalties on their persons, prevented from divulging their secret plans and depredations; the prophet may, therefore, grants and ensures protection against all personal violence to each and every citizen of the holy city who will freely and voluntarily come forward and truly make known the names of all such abominable characters. The invitation will doubtless be generally responded to by the pious Nauvooans. (St. Louis Repub.)

It is wonderful to see the number of immigrants already going West. Last evening the Great Western left for the upper lakes, and although the first boats were scarcely in from Albany, she was completely crowded throughout. Those going are not merely the agriculturists from Europe, but very many intelligent mechanics, who are forced from the seaboard by the depression of the times and consequent low price of labor. A very large number of Hanoverians and other immigrants came in this morning from Albany, and rarely have we seen so much activity following the immediate opening of canal navigation. Heavy invoices of merchandise are landing here, and similar quantities going up the lake. (Buffalo Com. Adv.)

"THE SNAK NULLIFIER" is the title of a pamphlet, descriptive of an invention, patented by Lovell G. Mickles, and intended to prevent steam vessels from sinking, and to secure their cargoes from injury by striking against snags or other objects under water. The manner in which Mr. Mickles describes his invention is calculated to give a favorable impression of its soundness, for he precedes it by a full explanation, illustrated by figures, of the philosophical principles involved in its application. If a vessel, airtight, and closed at the top and sides, be immersed in water, the liquid will rise in it to a height proportioned to the depth. But if the vessel in the vessel be previously compressed to a degree corresponding to the pressure of a column of water of this depth, no water can enter the vessel. To apply this to a boat, the hold is made airtight, and an air-pump, connected with the engine, condenses the air to the required degree. If now a snag break a hole in the bottom of the boat, no water can enter, and consequently the vessel will not sink, nor will even the goods be wet. But the case is more difficult when we have to provide against a hole in the side. To remedy this, the hold is previously lined with an elastic coating, (of India Rubber sheets and rope network,) which will yield to the snag, when it breaks in, but will spring back to cover the opening when the intruder is removed, and will keep out the water, provided it be strong enough to resist a force equal to the difference of the outward and inward pressures. These are the essentials of the invention. There is an ingenious contrivance making it self-regulating, by any deficiency of condensed air in the hold acting on a piston and throwing the air-pump into gear with the engine and disengaging it when it has replaced what has escaped.

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The defects of the invention are mechanical, not philosophical, and arise from the difficulty, if not impossibility, of obtaining the necessary perfection of workmanship. We fear that the hold could not be made airtight without too great labor and expense, if at all; nor could be preserved so amid the movements of the timbers, and the derangements necessary in removing and replacing freight; and if the lining be relied upon for this, we do not see how its joinings are to be perfected after their so frequent and repeated disturbances. Nor if the elastic coating be torn, as must sometimes happen, could we be confident that the air would not escape more rapidly than it could be replaced by the air-pump. But these are points which only experiment can decide, and the importance of the subject will warrant this. The up and down freight on the Mississippi amounts to more than \$200,000,000 annually, and the loss of property, (to say nothing of lives,) to over \$1,000,000, making insurance difficult at over 3 per cent. The subject is, then, well worthy the attention of all interested in the navigation of the Mississippi and its tributaries, and the Patentee desires to have letters in relation to it addressed to him at New-York.

Delightful, glorious May! We are being richly recompensed for our long, hard winter.

MEXICO.—We are indebted to Mr. George B. Crittenden, son of Hon. J. J. Crittenden, one of the Texian prisoners in Mexico, who arrived in this city yesterday, by way of Havana, in the steamship Alabama, for the following verbal intelligence:—
Mr. Southall, bearer of despatches to Mexico, arrived at Vera Cruz when Mr. Crittenden left. The Falmouth was in port awaiting the first payment of the Mexican indemnity. The prevailing opinion in Mexico was that the payment would be effected. It is confidently asserted that Gen. Waddy Thompson was determined to demand his passports and leave the country in the event of the non-payment of the first installment. It was also currently asserted that Santa Anna would be invested with the dictatorship of Mexico by the Junta.

Sixty-two Texian prisoners were in Mexico, among whom were Col. Fisher, Geo. Green, Geo. Van Ness, and Thos. Hatch, who were compelled to work in the streets, and exposed to every kind of tyrannical treatment. Very little hope of their release from captivity was entertained by their friends.

Messrs. David Morgan and George C. Hatch, two of the San Antonio prisoners, who had escaped from the Castle of Perote, arrived also in this city yesterday.

The accusation against President Houston, of sending a letter to Mexico, declaring the expedition of Colonels Green and Fisher unauthorized, and not entitled to the benefits of the Mier capitulation, was fully borne out by evidence obtained in Mexico, and generally believed.

[N. O. Bee, 6th.]

SOMETHING NEW.—The Miners' Express of Dubuque says: A Mr. McDowell came to our office yesterday, and told us that there was an immense pigeon-roost in the forks of the Maquoket, in Jackson County, such as had never been seen in this country before; it was three miles long, and half a mile in width. There could be no estimate made of their numbers. Their roosting places are about a mile distant from their nests and feeding places, being three in number, and each one covering a section of land; and in passing to and fro they darken the air with their number, and break down young trees with their weight, and hundreds are killed by getting entangled in the falling limbs and branches. The people kill them with clubs, and their noise is so loud that when a gun is fired among them the report cannot be heard; and a person can stand in one place and shoot all day, the birds returning as soon as you can load. They are building their nests, and the people are alarmed lest they may destroy their crops.

FROM NAVOO.—General Joseph Smith, the prophet, Mayor of the city of Nauvoo, has published a proclamation in the Nauvoo Wasp, addressed to the citizens of the holy city, stating that there exists up and down the Mississippi, and round about the city of Nauvoo, a band of desperadoes, bound by oaths of secrecy, under severe penalties, and that he understands some of the members, who have, through falsehood and deceit, been drawn into their snares, and, through fear of the execution of said penalties on their persons, prevented from divulging their secret plans and depredations; the prophet may, therefore, grants and ensures protection against all personal violence to each and every citizen of the holy city who will freely and voluntarily come forward and truly make known the names of all such abominable characters. The invitation will doubtless be generally responded to by the pious Nauvooans. (St. Louis Repub.)

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